

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 14

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 8, 1941

Bill of Rights Week Observed by Nation

American People Called Upon to Celebrate Anniversary of Charter of Liberties

ADOPTED 150 YEARS AGO

Special Significance Emphasized This Year When Freedom Is Menaced Throughout World

At no time in our history has the Bill of Rights held greater significance for the American people than today. It is to emphasize the importance of our basic liberties that the period from December 8 to 15 has been set aside as "Bill of Rights Week." It is almost as though fate had arranged it that the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the American Bill of Rights should fall in a year in which the light of civil liberties was fading everywhere.

It was on December 15, 1791, that the first 10 amendments to the federal Constitution were adopted. The inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution was a memorable landmark in the history of human liberty. Frequently referred to as the "soul of the Constitution," the Bill of Rights stands today as a bulwark against tyranny, as a protection of the individual in those liberties for which he has struggled from time immemorial.

A Long Struggle

The rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States were not easily won. For hundreds of years, people have struggled, argued, fought, and even died for such a right as the freedom to express their opinions without being punished for it—a right which we take for granted today. Then, after one of these rights has been won, people have had to be on guard every minute to see that they did not lose it. As Henry A. Atkinson observes in *Our Bill of Rights: What It Means to Me*, a symposium put out by the Sesquicentennial Committee:

Experience throughout the long period of human history teaches that liberty must be won in every generation and can only be held by "eternal vigilance." As foes of freedom the aggressors reappear with different weapons, but always with the same aim—to destroy the souls of freemen.

We need only look at the world today to appreciate this statement. In only a half dozen nations are any of the liberties respected. In one country after another the right to express one's opinion, the right of free worship, the right to assemble and to read a free press, the right to be secure in one's home; all have been snuffed out. It is the freedom which we enjoy today in the United States that stands as one of the greatest challenges to tyranny.

A few of our civil liberties are contained in the original Constitution, not in the Bill of Rights. For example, in the very first article of

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Yesterday in Occupied Europe

SHOEMAKER IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Our Bill of Rights

By Walter E. Myer

It is fitting that we observe the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights. For a century and a half we have enjoyed the security which comes from having our rights as free men and women written into our basic law. Only an ungrateful or an insensitive people would permit the anniversary to pass without an expression of appreciation for this guarantee of freedom, without renewing their determination to keep their essential liberties alive for centuries yet to come.

We cannot maintain our liberties, however, merely by boasting of their possession. A right is something more than a privilege duly recorded by a document. A right, guaranteed by law, is, indeed, a badge which marks us as free men. But we consecrate the badge, we give power and meaning to the purpose it expresses, only by making proper use of the right which it guarantees.

The Constitution gives us the right to worship God without interference, according to the dictates of conscience. But this grant itself is a negative thing. It does not inspire people with faith and hope. It does not invest anyone with wisdom, does not purify the motives of citizens, does not give the nation stability nor range it on the side of justice. The Constitution does not, cannot, put faith in the heart of man. It gives him the right of worship, but does not make him a worshipper. The individual makes the purposes of the Constitution a reality by exercising the right which it bestows. One does this by finding the paths of Faith and Duty and by having regard for spiritual as well as material values. Thus does one translate the rights of religion, guaranteed by the Constitution, into a force which makes for personal happiness and national stability. For a life of reverence and faith is a life of inner peace, and "righteousness exalteth a nation."

The Constitution can and does give us freedom of religion, but it cannot compel the people who live in accordance with different religious faiths to respect each other's beliefs and to live together in harmony and good will. If religious freedom is to mean what it ought to mean, it must be accompanied by tolerance. To promote tolerance, mutual respect, and harmony in this land, which is a melting pot of religions as well as of nationalities, is the duty of every patriotic American.

The right of free speech, like the right of religious worship, must be used if its full value is to be realized. The privilege of express-

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Far East Situation Holds U.S. Spotlight

Japan's Threat to "Purge" Asia of U. S. and British Influence Deepens Crisis

MAIN ISSUES ARE SET FORTH

American Officials Remain Firm in Their Negotiations with Japanese Emissaries

Ten years of aggression—which have netted Japan an empire sweeping the length of East Asia—moved toward a showdown last week, with all signs pointing to a deadlock in American-Japanese negotiations. Saburo Kurusu, the special envoy sent by Tokyo in a "final effort" to reach a settlement with the United States, has not yet packed his bags. But seasoned Washington observers regard his mission as ended, unless a sudden and astonishing reversal should occur in the Japanese capital.

Though the conversations looking toward an adjustment of Far Eastern affairs have been going on for some months, the viewpoints of the United States and Japan are clearly as far apart as ever. Tokyo officials, with visibly rising temper and with a great show of impatience, insist that the United States must give Japan a free hand in establishing its "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere." The phrase is an Asiatic version of Hitler's "new order in Europe."

U. S. Officials Firm

Our officials in Washington are no less firm in their insistence that Japanese conquests by force must come to a halt, if peace is to be maintained in the Pacific. The American attitude has been summed up in a memorandum handed to Japanese officials. They have been told, courteously but unmistakably, that relations between the two countries are bound to go from bad to worse unless Japan agrees to withdraw from Indo-China and China, and, in addition, pledges not to strike against Soviet Siberia or the South Pacific.

The Japanese were told further that, in return for these pledges, the United States would lift its economic blockade, would restore normal trade relations with their country, and would do all it can to assure Japan the raw materials and supplies essential to its industries.

These conditions have already been branded in the officially inspired Japanese press as harsh and totally unacceptable. But there is not the faintest likelihood, according to high Washington quarters, that the United States will retreat from its position. It is true that American territory in the Far East, the Philippines for example, has not been directly touched by Japanese aggression. But as the administration sees the issue, it is not so much any one single Japanese action that threatens our vital interests in the Pacific. It

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PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS BILL OF RIGHTS DAY. Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the proclamation declaring December 15 Bill of Rights Day. Mayor La Guardia, Civilian Defense director, looks on from behind a poster drawn for the occasion by Howard Chandler Christy.

The Week in Defense

The following information is based on material furnished by the Office of Government Reports.

Belgrade is marked for devastation by Nazi forces, according to information received by the White House. The Yugoslav capital has already taken a large measure of punishment, but the Germans are said to consider it the center of guerrilla activities. By destroying the city, they hope to crush the spirit of revolt that has flared throughout Yugoslavia since the Nazi invasion and occupation.

More than 2,000,000 of the 17,000,000 young men who registered for selective service in the Army have now been examined. About half have been rejected as unfit for military service, including 100,000 who could not read or write well enough to meet Army standards.

Funds spent by the United States on lend-lease aid are beginning to reach an impressive total. The program started slowly with the sending of 18 million dollars' worth of aid in March, but in October alone the value of the materials given was 919 million dollars. Since then more than a billion dollars' worth has been sent. Britain herself, however, has paid for most of the \$5,250,000,000 worth of American exports which she has received since the beginning of the war.

Plans are being made by the Office of Civilian Defense to organize a "women's land army" which will help to harvest next year's crops. The "farmerettes," as they were called by Mrs. Roosevelt, who made the announcement, will replace young people who have migrated from farms to cities. Mrs. Roosevelt added that the program is being based on the experience of Britain and Germany with "women's land armies," as well as on our own experience during the first World War.

Deliveries of new airplanes from American factories to the United States - Canada border are going through without a hitch. The Army Air Corps Ferrying Command reports that its pilots have accomplished more than 3,000,000 miles of safe delivery flights. Up to this time, they have not flown planes across the Atlantic, but turn the ships over to the

Royal Air Force at a number of points, the chief of which is Wayne County, Michigan.

* * *

President Roosevelt is sending William C. Bullitt as his special representative to the Near East. The former United States ambassador to Russia and France will gather first-hand information for the President in Libya, and possibly in the area of the Persian Gulf and Palestine.

* * *

Lead foil and tin foil are on the way out. OPM has ordered that after January 15, they may no longer be produced for wrapping gum, candy, tobacco, typewriter ribbons, friction tape, photographic film, and similar products. It is estimated that the ruling will save 60,000 tons of lead and 3,000 tons of tin in 1942.

* * *

Twelve officers of the Army Air Forces will be the first students at the Army's new glider-training school which will open next month in California. When the school is running at its peak, according to the War Department, it will train 24 pilots every four weeks. Other glider schools are maintained in Illinois and New York.

* * *

Torpedoings of American warships in the North Atlantic have caused a sharp drop in the rate of naval enlistments. According to Secretary of the Navy Knox, the decline of 15 per cent has been due chiefly to the withdrawal of parents' consent for young men under 21 to enlist. The Navy hopes to keep enlistments on a voluntary basis, but Knox foresees that it may have to take selectees. Today the Navy's program calls for 13,000 volunteers a month, but only 9,000 are enlisting. Moreover, the requirements will increase to 15,000 a month next July.

* * *

Emergency landing fields, called "flight strips," are soon to be built along public highways. The Army air forces will cooperate with the Bureau of Public Roads in carrying out the \$10,000,000 project. Definite locations for the "strips" have not been selected, but it is announced that the greatest need for them is in the northeastern, Appalachian mountain, and northwestern regions of the nation.

Our Bill of Rights

(Concluded from page 1)

ing opinions and of exerting influence for whatever policies one considers best is very precious. It places in the hands of individuals the power to shape their own destinies. It is a privilege which few people in the world possess and which should be treasured by every American.

But the right to exert influence in determining public policies is of little value unless it is exercised with determination and skill. The first step toward making the right of free speech effective is the obtaining of information. Only an informed people have ideas which are worth expressing. Only those who have knowledge concerning their problems have the power to influence public action to their own and the nation's benefit. One shows his appreciation of the right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution when he prepares himself to use it with good effect, when he reads widely and with discrimination.

It is a fact, therefore, that the citizens of the nation must play their parts well if freedom is to be maintained. They must school themselves in the use of freedom. No constitution can really guarantee the continuance of freedom to any people who are not prepared to use it. Many nations are free and democratic on paper. Their constitutions contain grants of liberty to the individual. But these grants are empty gestures in countries where the people are uneducated, where they are ill-informed, where they do not take an active part in governing themselves. The citizen who studies public problems open-mindedly, who understands the different points of view in the case of controversial questions, who does not jump to conclusions, but who makes up his mind thoughtfully and in the light of evidence is a true patriot. He is helping in the only effective way to give strength and meaning and permanence to freedom which is guaranteed in our Bill of Rights.

It is not enough, however, merely to obtain information. We who possess the right to speak freely should learn to express ourselves effectively. We should gain practice in discussion so that we can learn from others and so that we can present our ideas forcefully. We must remember that discussion is not mere disputation. It is a means by which, through comparing our ideas with the ideas of others, we clarify our opinions and acquire a greater measure of truth.

It goes without saying that the right of free speech carries with it the obligation to use the right prudently. Such a precious right must not be abused. The right to speak freely does not give one a license to defame his neighbor, to speak ill of his acquaintances, or to make false and injurious remarks about anyone. It does not entitle a person to engage in idle, petty gossip. Our government gives us freedom of speech. It does not undertake to discipline us, to tell us what we may say and what we may not. But discipline there must be. If it is not imposed by the government, it must be self-imposed. Each person who respects his freedom should discipline himself, seeing to it that he uses his freedom of speech in such a way as to contribute to the good of his neighbors and his country. This is the only road to freedom and stability in these days of crisis.

The makers of our Constitution undertook to create here in America a free society. They protected us against the abuses of tyranny. Tyrannical governments cannot interfere with our liberties. But if we are to enjoy the full fruits of freedom, if we are to make of ourselves a people who are happy and prosperous as well as free, we must develop a humane spirit. Each of us must take thought of others. We must remember the purposes for which our freedom was granted; we must develop an attitude of sympathy and good will. In that way alone can we realize the benefits which freedom should bestow upon us as individuals and upon our country.

The student in the schools can observe Bill of Rights Week in no better way than by resolving to do his part in preserving our liberties. There are some things that young people who have not reached the voting age cannot do, but this is not one of them. No citizens are better prepared than students are to give force and meaning to the rights of Americans which are written into our Constitution. They can serve their country by using with restraint and intelligence the liberties which have been handed down to them.

Defense and Your Dollar

To tell the American people how to buy wisely during the crisis so as to protect their pocketbooks and help in the defense program, the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company is presenting a new series of six broadcasts entitled "Defense and Your Dollar." The programs will feature prominent businessmen and teachers as guest speakers, together with vivid dramatic skits.

These broadcasts will be heard from 3:00-3:15 p.m. EST on Saturdays beginning December 6. The first one was entitled "Defense and Your Market Basket," and presented Stuart Chase, the noted author and economist. Others in the series will be "Defense Housing in Our Town," "Your Debts and National Defense," "Taxes for Guns," "Mortgages Without the Headache," and "Jobs in the Defense Program," to be presented in the order given.

Information for the broadcasts is drawn from authoritative surveys of the Twentieth Century Fund, a privately endowed independent institute for research on economic problems. Free copies of the script may be obtained by writing to that organization at 330 West 42nd Street, New York City.



Seeing South America . . . XIII

When we (my niece, Joan Miller and I) landed at Quito, we met Miss Ruth Horn, professor of English in the State Technological College of Lubbock, Texas, and we were with her a great deal while we were in Ecuador and Peru. After Joan and I went on to Chile, Miss Horn visited the interior of Peru and Bolivia. I have asked her to write about these interesting places which we missed, and she has contributed the story of her visit to the historic Peruvian uplands, which you will find below, and her impressions of Bolivia, which will appear next week.

After these two articles have been run, I shall resume my narrative with four articles on Argentina followed by one each on Uruguay and Paraguay and four or five on Brazil.—W.E.M.



THE traveler who visits Cuzco, the Peruvian city that was once the capital of the Inca empire, must go by train, for no airline connects Cuzco with the coast. I took the early plane from Lima to Arequipa, arriving there at 8:30 a.m., and spent the day in that interesting city.

Arequipa, with a population of about 60,000 is the second largest city of Peru. It is situated at the foot of the volcano El Misti, is about a hundred miles from the ocean, and has an elevation of 7,550 feet. After the usual sightseeing excursion around the city, I enjoyed strolling about alone. I was especially amused when llamas and burros, laden with bird cages or firewood or bathtubs, would clamber up on the sidewalks to make way for an automobile of the latest North American model.

My headquarters for the day were the Quinta Bates, a delightful rambling old building surrounded by beautiful gardens and presided over by a North American, Mrs. Bates, who came to Arequipa 50 years ago and is affectionately known all down the West Coast as "Tia" (Auntie) Bates. To her inn come interesting persons from all over the world who enjoy the house and gardens, the delicious food, and most of all the sparkling personality of the hostess.



THE INCAS of Peru had a well-developed civilization long before Columbus came to America. Famous ruins remain as a trace of these early Indians of Peru.

Among the 20 guests that day were casual travelers spending a few days there to accustom themselves to the altitude before going on to the higher country in the interior, mining engineers who look forward to getting back from the mines for weekends, a New York artist, a North American journalist, a woman from Honolulu spending a year in a leisurely tour of South America, and an English couple who have lived at Quinta Bates for 30 years. Everyone is friendly and no introductions are necessary.

Because I have lived in Mexico City, which is about 7,500 feet high, I thought I had nothing to fear from high altitudes and accordingly I took the train that night for Cuzco. Incidentally, the night train runs only once a week.

Like almost all the railroads of South America, the Southern Railway of Peru was built by British interests, which still operate it. The sleeping cars have compartments like those on European trains instead of berths like our Pullmans. I was not pleased to find that I must share my small compartment with another North American woman. We were crowded, with our bags and all, but as it turned out, I was lucky to have her, while she was unfortunate.

One hundred and seventeen miles from Arequipa the railway crosses the divide at Crucero Alto, which means High Crossing, at an altitude of 14,666 feet. The road rises to that height with but one tunnel, few bridges, no switchbacks, and a standard gauge track. When you consider that the average commercial airplane flies at about 7,000 feet, you can see what a feat of engineering this is.

Before we were more than two hours out of Arequipa, I was sicker than I had supposed anybody could be and live. A pain that makes the top of the head seem about to come off, accompanied by nausea so violent that one can hardly breathe—that gives a mild idea of *soroche*. The dictionary defines *soroche* as a South American term indicating a "disease caused by rarefaction of the air at great altitudes." The lady in the compartment with me spent the entire night waiting on me.

Next morning we had to change trains at Juliaca. It was bitter cold in the early morning at an elevation

of 12,550 feet, and I was very ill. The Indians gathered around me sympathetically on the station platform and insisted that if I would chew some garlic I would be all right. The sound of the word even in Spanish made me sicker.

The day coach was equipped with big leather chairs and was unheated and un-screened. Luckily for me, four other North Americans were on the car, including a doctor and his wife from the Anglo-American hospital in Lima. Luncheon and tea were cooked in a kitchen in the rear of the car and served to the others on tables set up for that purpose. I was not interested in food.

The scenery was wonderful. We were always in sight of a chain of snow-covered mountain peaks. Occasionally we would stop beside a field where threshers were busy, seeming to execute ceremonial dances as they worked. Within a few miles we saw an Indian using a hand plow, another plowing with oxen, and, at a government experimental station, a modern tractor.

Whenever the train would stop, my fellow North Americans would get out and buy from the Indians who came down to peddle their wares. Silver ornaments, tiny llamas ("llamitas") in silver, and pottery bulls were their chief delight.

Old records say that in Inca days Cuzco had 200,000 inhabitants. Now, according to guidebooks, it has 44,080, but it certainly does not look so large. Evidences of three distinct civilizations appear in the town: pre-Inca, Inca, and Spanish colonial. The pre-Incas (my guide called them "Prinkas") built walls of huge stones of varied sizes and shapes and fitted them together perfectly without the use of mortar. Nobody has been able to understand how they did this. Many of the walls still stand. The oldest streets are narrow, winding, paved with cobblestones, and bordered with walls of houses fashioned by Incas or pre-Incas and topped with Spanish balconies. Several churches are built upon foundations of pre-Inca temples.

The cathedral dominates a central square. I was there during Corpus Christi week, when images were brought to the cathedral from surrounding churches, and they formed a magnificent spectacle. Peru was fabulously rich in silver, and the Spaniards adorned their churches lavishly. In the vault of the cathedral, a priest showed us a dragon of emerald, all in one piece and several inches across. The stone is said to have come from the country that is now Colombia.

I was amused, in strolling about the streets, to notice how many times the strains of "The Beautiful Blue Danube" came from small shops and restaurants. One would have thought it the national anthem.

The only hotel in Cuzco is at the railway station. It is small and not elaborate, but the servants are so attentive and so solicitous of one's comfort that one doesn't mind the lack of private baths and such luxuries. There were only nine guests during my stay: five North Americans, two Spaniards from Bilbao, Spain, and



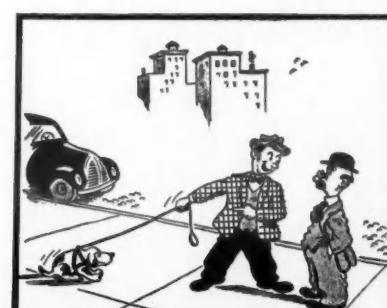
Miss Ruth Horn and Mr. Myer's niece, Joan Miller, on a shopping trip.

two Chileans. The Spaniards and Chileans spoke English beautifully with a true British accent, all having been educated in England or by English governesses. We nine became well acquainted and went on excursions together, and in the evenings would sit around a fire in the hotel parlor and talk. I think we all felt as if we were on a pleasant country-house party.

♦ SMILES ♦

Two burglars had broken into a tailor's shop and were sorting out some suits when one of them saw a suit marked \$50. "Bert, look at the price of that one," he said. "Why, it's downright robbery!" —LABOR

Three campers had boiled a chicken and were arguing how to divide it. One suggested they should toss a coin. "Head," called Sam. "Tail," called Tom. "I'll take what's left," said Pat. —SELECTED



"It's not so hard to drag the pup around now. I waxed his feet!" ERICSON IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE

"My son's letters from college always send me to the dictionary."

"You're lucky! My son's letters send me to the bank!" —BOY'S LIFE

"The same tornado that blew away my father's wagon dumped a car in the front yard."

"That was no tornado. That was a trade wind." —SELECTED

Newspaper Contributor: "I am a speedy worker. I finished the enclosed article in an hour and thought nothing of it."

Editor (replying): "I got through your article in a fraction of that time and thought the same thing."

—SELECTED

"Isn't your son rather young to be joining the Army?"

"Yes, but you see he's only in the infantry!" —PATHFINDER

Flattery is 90 per cent soap, and soap is 90 per cent lie.

—RAYS OF SUNSHINE

The Week at Home

Strike Curbs on the Way

Last week saw a curious paradox on the labor front. Although strikes and labor disturbances were at their lowest ebb since the beginning of the defense effort, the President had given the green light on strike-control legislation, and Congress was for the first time giving serious attention to such measures.

There was much doubt as to the exact form the bill would finally take, for all kinds of antistrike measures have been dropped into the hopper. Carl Vinson of Georgia has had a bill before the House since last spring, which calls for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and a 30-day "cooling off" period. Howard Smith of Virginia has offered a much more drastic bill, which would outlaw any further extension of the closed shop, forbid all jurisdictional and sympathy strikes, and require a secret majority vote of the men affected before a strike could be called.

A third bill, sponsored by Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, has the backing of the House Labor Committee and seemed the one most likely to be enacted. It would (1) require direct negotiation between employer and employee, (2) provide for mediation and conciliation through government agencies, and (3) permit seizure by the government of struck defense plants or those threatened with strikes. It makes no provision for compulsory arbitration.

House Passes Price Bill

After voting down Representative Gore's "over-all" price-control bill a



ANTISTRIKE LEGISLATION was under study in Congress, last week, as the House Labor Committee held its hearings. Above (left) chairman Mary Norton confers with Representatives Carl Vinson (standing) and Howard D. Smith.

few days ago, the House of Representatives has finally passed and sent to the Senate a hodge-podge measure which satisfied almost nobody. It was a compromise measure in which the administration forces accepted provisions they did not like in the belief that the Senate would completely rewrite the bill.

In the form in which it passed the House, the bill gave power to a price administrator, working with a five-man board of review, to fix price ceilings with reference to prices prevailing on October 1, 1941, and to control rents in defense areas.

The bill is more interesting, however, for what it did not do, since it



The most recent photograph of the members of the United States Supreme Court

ACME

made no provision for controlling or limiting wages. This is believed by many to be a serious weakness of the bill. Furthermore, the provisions for farm products were so elastic that most farm prices could still rise considerably over present levels.

Many observers felt that the bill would do little to stem the rapidly rising cost of living, and it was almost certain that it would not become law in the form which left the House.

The public has been strikingly apathetic about price legislation, for congressmen report that they have received very few letters on the subject except from professional lobbyists.

Anti-Okie Law Banned

"The peoples of the several states must sink or swim together, and in the long run prosperity and salvation are in union and not division," said the late Justice Cardozo.

In his first written opinion since becoming a Supreme Court justice last July, James F. Byrnes used this principle a few days ago in the decision which ruled as unconstitutional a California law banning migration of indigents into the state. He argued that the law was "an unconstitutional barrier to interstate commerce," and that "states cannot isolate themselves from difficulties common to all members of the Union."

All nine of the Supreme Court justices concurred in this decision, but there were two other opinions written presenting different reasons. Justices Douglas, Black, and Murphy based their decision on the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, asserting that the right to move freely from state to state was a right of national citizenship. Justice Jackson denied that the fact that a man was poor was sufficient basis for preventing him from entering a state.

Although this decision specifically overruled the California Anti-Okie law, it also invalidates similar laws passed by 26 other states which prevent the poor and unemployed from crossing their borders.

Peacemaker Extraordinary

The President could hardly have made a better choice when he selected John R. Steelman as head of the three-man arbitration board to decide the captive mine dispute. This

big, soft-spoken man has a fine combination of judicial temperament, patience, and faith in conciliation which has won for him an enviable reputation as director of the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. His remarkable record is amply attested by the fact that in 1940 the Service successfully adjusted more than 97 per cent of the 3,751 labor situations which it was called upon to handle.

Steelman's philosophy is concisely expressed in his own words: "A dispute settled by the parties themselves at the conference table is more enduring and leaves less bitterness than one settled by authority of law or force."

Steelman is a professor of sociology and economics by profession, and has held his position with the government only since 1937. Although he holds the degree of doctor of philosophy, his experience has by no means been confined to academic fields. He has worked as a logger and sawmill hand, waited tables, peddled books and insurance, and followed the wheat harvest.

Aside from the attributes of fairness and sincerity which make both labor and management like and trust him, Steelman's chief characteristic seems to be an enormous capacity for hard work. He works on "almost a 24-hour-day schedule," staying in his office 10 to 15 hours a day, and literally living beside a telephone. Since



H. & E.

BALANCE OF POWER in the captive coal dispute was placed in the hands of Dr. John R. Steelman, who represents the public in the three-man arbitration board named to decide the controversy. The other two members are John L. Lewis of CIO and Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel.

he encourages labor leaders, employers, and civic leaders to call him before a dispute gets to a dangerous stage, his phone rings constantly day and night.

Christmas Seals

This year's Christmas seal was designed by Steven Donahos, a native of Ohio. Several years ago, when Donahos was just coming into prominence as an extremely talented muralist and illustrator, he was stricken with tuberculosis. Today he gives a large measure of credit for his recovery to the campaign waged against the disease by the National Tuberculosis Association, which raises its funds through the sale of the seals.



The 1941 stamp pictures a lighthouse, standing against a wintry sky, with the keeper's house, his upturned boat, and an evergreen tree to complete the setting. Donahos intends the picture to symbolize the "light" cast by the association's efforts.

Christmas seals have been sold in this country each holiday season for 35 years. The practice was originated in 1904 in Denmark, where a postal clerk named Einar Holboell thought of it while sorting Christmas mail the year before. Emily Bissell, a woman who was trying to obtain funds for building a hospital in Delaware, brought it to the United States in 1907, and \$3,000 was raised by the sale of seals that year. Last season's return, for the fight against tuberculosis, was \$6,300,000.

The American Observer

A Weekly Review of Social Thought and Action

Published weekly throughout the year (except two issues in December and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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The Week Abroad

Moscow - Rostov - Tobruk

Two modern cities and a battered desert village, each in the thick of widely separated battle fronts, stood out last week as symbols of the stiffened resistance which now confronts the Axis.

Moscow, objective of a German drive now in its third month, was still in Russian hands, still defying the Nazi forces who had been assured that this would be the "decisive" battle of the year. It was on October 2 that Hitler threw 14,000 tanks and undisclosed thousands of men into this front. The Germans have since then jabbed at the Soviet capital from almost every direction, seeking to find the weak spots in the perimeter of the city's defenses. They have made some local gains and the Russians have admitted that their capital has never been in greater danger. But last week the foe was still 30 miles away from the towers of the Kremlin.

Far to the south, in Rostov, the hammer and sickle flag of the Soviets was raised in streets that only a few days before saw the Nazi swastika. Something had occurred that was virtually without precedent. The Germans had been forced to withdraw from a city which they had once conquered. When the Nazis entered Rostov, they hailed the advance jubilantly as forerunner of a thrust across the Don River into the oil-rich Caucasus. Rostov was not merely the gateway to the Caucasus. It looked upon another continent, upon Asia. Last week, the German armies in the south were no longer facing eastward. Driven out of Rostov, they were being pursued by the Russians along the coast of the Sea of Azov.

Last week, too, the defenders of Tobruk streamed out of this besieged garrison to join hands with another British army that had swept across the Egyptian desert into Libya. Inside the triangle formed by these united forces were the bulk of the German and Italian armored units, trapped and fighting desperately to break the British stranglehold.

Another Defense Outpost

Until the United States Army moved troops into Dutch Guiana (Surinam) some days ago, few people knew anything about this obscure Dutch colony and still fewer realized its strategic importance. Actually, this area, which is about the size of Wisconsin or Iowa, produces great

quantities of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is extracted, and furnishes about 60 per cent of the requirements of the United States for that metal.

The base which we have established there, with the full knowledge and cooperation of Brazil and the exiled Dutch government, adds one more to the long line of United States bases extending from the sub-Arctic almost to the equator. Dutch Guiana lies just west of and adjacent to the colony of French Guiana, the only French possession in South America. Since Vichy collaboration has pushed France closer and closer into the Axis orbit, there have been fears



You're first
BURKE IN CHICAGO TIMES

that French Guiana might be used as an Axis base in the New World.

By moving troops into Surinam we have forestalled such action, and have provided a base for protection against any attack from Dakar or other points on the bulge of western Africa. The move also may be interpreted as serving notice on Japan to keep hands off Dutch possessions in the Pacific.

Fall of Gondar

A few days ago, while the Axis was suffering repeated reverses in Libya, an event of symbolic importance took place in another part of Africa. That event was the final capitulation of the mountain city of Gondar in northwestern Ethiopia, the last stronghold of the Italian empire in East Africa.

The fall of Gondar is of more significance than at first meets the eye. For one thing, it means the capture of some 10,000 Axis troops,

and the release of a large force of British soldiers for service elsewhere, either in the Middle East or in Libya. But far more important, it represents for Italy the loss of a symbol of bravery, for Gondar had come to mean to Italy what Custer's Last Stand means to Americans—a desperate and hopeless struggle against overwhelming odds.

The siege of Gondar began more than seven months ago; cut off from sources of supply, the garrison was short of food and arms, and was far outnumbered by the besieging forces. Scores of times the British forces attacked, only to be repulsed. With neither planes nor antiaircraft equipment the fortress endured hundreds of bombing attacks, and stood as living proof that defeat was not always associated with Italian arms.

Thus Ethiopia is at last free of the Italian invader, but the reinstated emperor, Haile Selassie, by no means rests easily on his throne at Addis Ababa. There still remain numerous private armies under jealous local chieftains, and the internal hatreds of the country have been greatly inflamed by the Italians. Ethiopia is still a long way from peace.

Deserts to Jungles

"I should think it would be difficult to find in any other part of the world an island situated within the tropics, and of such considerable size (namely, 75 miles long), so sterile and incapable of supporting life."

Charles Darwin made this remark in reference to one of the Galapagos Islands, an archipelago lying some 1,000 miles southwest of the Panama Canal, and belonging to Ecuador. These islands have long been of interest to scientists because of the peculiar forms of vegetable and animal life which are found there and nowhere else. The population does not exceed 2,000, for most of the islands have hitherto been bleak deserts, with virtually no rainfall.

The climate of these islands has been largely determined by a mighty ocean stream known as the Humboldt Current, which is much colder than the surrounding ocean. During the last year, an unexpected shift in this current has permitted the warm, moisture-bearing Panama current to run southward off Ecuador and Peru, bringing tremendous quantities of rainfall. As a result the Galapagos Islands are speedily becoming transformed into a steaming jungle of vegetation, quite unlike the deserts



ACME
Joachim von Ribbentrop

once visited by the naturalist Darwin.

Similar changes are also taking place in the northern coastal deserts of South America, for the shifting ocean currents have also brought abnormal rains to Panama, Peru, and Colombia.

Nazi Foreign Minister

It is generally believed that Joachim von Ribbentrop, German foreign minister, has more influence upon Hitler and Third Reich policies than any other high-ranking Nazi.

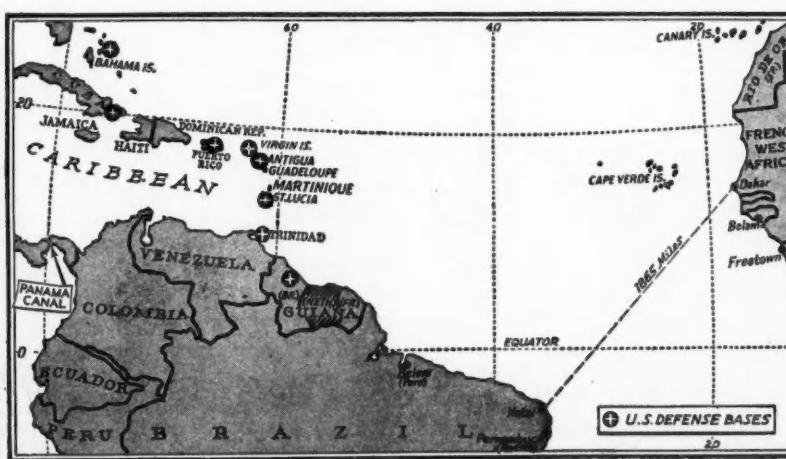
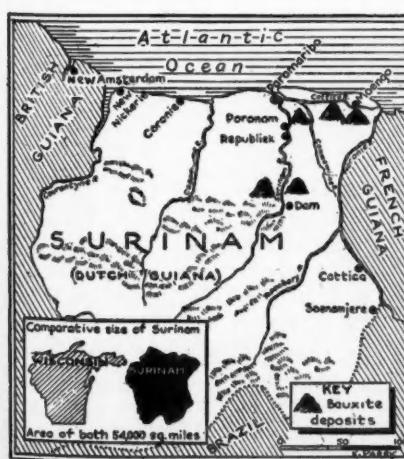
Ribbentrop's international career began early in life. Following school in Grenoble, France, he worked in London, Switzerland, the United States, and Canada, part of the time as a free-lance journalist. When the World War broke out in 1914, he returned to Germany to join a regiment of hussars. Because of his familiarity with English, however, he was soon transferred to the diplomatic corps.

In the 1920's Ribbentrop became wealthy as a champagne salesman and part owner of a large winery. Reputedly to ruin his Jewish competitors, he joined the National Socialists in 1928 and was one of those who engineered the Fuehrer's rise to power a few years later. As German ambassador to London he acquired the nickname "Brickendrop" by greeting George VI with "Heil Hitler"—three times repeated. "Nazi Insults King" appeared in the headlines of British dailies, and from that moment Ribbentrop spent more time in Berlin than in London. About four years ago he replaced Von Neurath as foreign minister.

Ribbentrop's accomplishments since that time have revealed an uncanny sense of timing and superlative skill in the fine art of persuasion. He had a hand in the annexation of Austria, in the partition of Czechoslovakia, and in slipping over the Soviet nonaggression pact of 1939. He prodded Mussolini into the war and sold the Three-Power Pact to Italy and Japan. His greatest miscalculation was in assuring Hitler that Britain would not fight.

Pronunciations

Arequipa	ah-reh-kee'pah
Azov	ah'zof
Bilbao	bil-bah'oe
Cruceiro Alto	kroo-seh'rœe ah'ltoe
Cuzco	koos'koe
El Misti	el' mees'tee
Galapagos	gah-lah'pah-goes
Hanoi	hah-noy'
Lashio	lush'io
Lao Kai	low' ki-i as in ice
Juliaca	hoo-lee-ah'kah
Von Neurath	fon' noy'raht
Joa ch im von Ribbentrop	yoeh'ah'kim fon' ribben-trop-o as in or
Surinam	soo-re-nahm'



SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana, occupies a small but important corner of South America. It is the leading source of American bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is made. Its occupation by the United States strengthens the chain of defense being built around the Western Hemisphere.

Crisis in Pacific Deepens

(Concluded from page 1)

is rather the fact that, over a period of years, the Japanese have seized one strategic spot here, another strategic spot there. They have converted these spots into military bases, thus placing themselves in an advantageous position to strike effectively when the opportunity comes.

Philippines Within Horseshoe

Employing methods strikingly similar to those used by Hitler, the Japanese have succeeded in enclosing the Philippines within a "horseshoe." They now have bases north, east, west of the island commonwealth. On the Asian mainland, they have inched their way down the coast and now have advance garrisons in French Indo-China as well as naval bases. They have thus readied themselves for an assault upon British Malaya, Singapore, and the Netherlands East Indies, territories whose products are indispensable to our nation's defense.

That is why our government has taken the view that as a prelude to any Far Eastern settlement, the Japanese must withdraw from Indo-China and China. They must, in other words, give up those advance outposts which will enable them to obtain control of the South Pacific. And the matter now rests with Tokyo. Its decision may well result in turning the vast stretches of the Pacific into a new battleground.

Three courses are open to Tokyo. The first is acceptance of the conditions laid down in Washington. But the odds are overwhelmingly against any such decision. The Japanese have been in China for nearly four and a half years. They have lost well over a million men in the effort to subdue the forces of General Chiang Kai-shek. What is more, the Japa-

saving" device for the sake of peace, there still remains the fact that Tokyo's military cliques would never give their approval to a retreat from China.

The second course open to Japan is one of watchful waiting. While refusing the American terms for a settlement, Japan's leaders might call a halt for the present upon further aggressive moves. They might content themselves merely with continuing their present desultory operations in China. Such a course might delay for a time any clash with the United States. But it is not a solution of the problem. It is merely an evasion, a temporary expedient. It can give little satisfaction to Japanese officials. Week after week, their military forces continue to consume large quantities of supplies and raw materials. And so long as the United States, Britain, and the Dutch East Indies refuse to allow shipments of oil, rubber, and scrap iron to Japan, the Japanese reserves cannot easily be replaced. At the same time, Japan's enemies and its potential foes are multiplying their defensive resources throughout the South Pacific.

Japan's Risks

To pursue a policy of watchful waiting may be less painful to the Japanese than having to retreat from China. But the Japanese know, too, that the longer they wait, the more risks they run. They run the risk of having their reserve supplies greatly diminished. They run the risk that Hitler may be embroiled for many months more on the Russian front, thereby enabling the United States and Britain to devote more of their military strength to the Pacific. Finally, they run the risk of having to fight eventually in the Pacific without any substantial help from their Axis allies, against a steadily strengthened coalition of the United States, Great Britain, China, and the Netherlands Indies.

The third course open to Japan—that of continuing with its program of aggressive expansion—would unloose war in the Pacific, according to all expectations. And as we go to press, officials and newspapers in Tokyo speak as if this is the policy which has been decided upon. In the last few weeks, Japan has been sending thousands of additional forces into Indo-China. As may be seen on the map on this page, the Japanese are in a position to strike directly at the Burma Road and at Thailand. Once in possession of Thailand, it would then have advance bases for a thrust down the Malay Peninsula to the naval stronghold of Singapore.

The Burma Road

Japan's most immediate objective, it appears, is to finish off Chinese resistance, and it is for this reason that its troops are poised for a thrust



THE BURMA ROAD, twisting like a snake over the mountains of southwestern China, is the vital connecting link between Chungking and the outside world. The United States is contributing planes and men for its defense.

at the Burma Road. This highway, patiently built by 200,000 Chinese coolies, runs from Lashio, in northeastern Burma, to Kunming, capital of China's Yunnan province. Lashio is connected by railway with the Burmese port of Rangoon, where merchant vessels unload the supplies to sustain China's resistance.

The Burma Road is no sleek, broad highway. Over 726 miles of jungle and mountain, it threads a narrow, tortuous path. Trucks can move on it only at snail's pace; and at the best speeds, the route, though shorter than the distance from New York to Chicago, cannot be covered in less than six days. Yet the Burma Road, in a very exact sense, is China's "lifeline." For it is today the only means by which supplies can be carried to the 3,000,000 soldiers enrolled under the Chungking flag.

At present, 16,000 tons of war material rolls over this highway, each month. It does not begin to be enough to enable the Chungking armies to take the offensive. But this trickle of supplies has enabled the Chinese to hold their defenses intact. It has enabled them to keep alive the sparks of resistance. It has compelled Japan to maintain active garrisons throughout China and to bear the wearying burden of a campaign that never quite comes to an end. If the Burma Road were cut, so that the Chinese would be left to their own scant resources, Japan might well be on its way to complete military triumph. Shut off from their allies, with little hope of victory, the Chinese might be disposed to talk terms with the invader.

Not an Easy Job

Glittering as the prospect must be to Tokyo, it is not going to be an easy job to get at the Burma Road. Japanese planes might continue to bomb the highway. But they have already done so frequently without stopping traffic for more than a few days at a time. Thousands of Chinese laborers are constantly kept on hand to repair bomb damage. The task apparently calls for an effective land drive.

In that case the nearest approach to the road would be directly through Indo-China. As you will note on the map, there is a railroad which runs from the Indo-China capital of Hanoi to the town of Lao Kai, near the border of China and Indo-China. Crossing the frontier, the railroad

then turns northwest to Kunming, which is also the northern terminus of the Burma Road. By reaching Kunming, the Japanese would bottle up the highway, isolate China from the outer world.

The Chinese have foreseen this possibility and have taken measures to counter it. The railroad, as it crosses over into Chinese territory, runs into a mountain chain, clatters over bridges and through tunnels. And the Chinese have not merely torn up the tracks. They have destroyed the bridges, blasted the tunnels and otherwise made certain that the invader would not have a smooth, if derailed roadbed, upon which to pursue his drive.

A corollary to this attack upon the Burma Road would be a Japanese invasion of Thailand, so as to prevent British forces from coming to the aid of the Chinese. British garrisons are stationed in northeastern Burma and in the narrow neck of the Malay Peninsula, in both cases close to the frontier of Thailand. The government of Thailand appears to be under pressure from all sides. The British, supported by the United States, are seeking Thailand's cooperation so that forces can be sent through its territory to meet the Japanese armies in Indo-China. The Japanese, on the other hand, are seeking Thailand's assurance that it will not cooperate in any such plan. The Japanese, however, may not wait upon Thailand's decision. They may rather send an advance force to engage the British troops, while other Japanese forces move against the Burma Road.

These were some of the immediate prospects last week as President Roosevelt returned to Washington. The capital was tense as officials recognized that the issue of war or peace hung precariously in the balance.

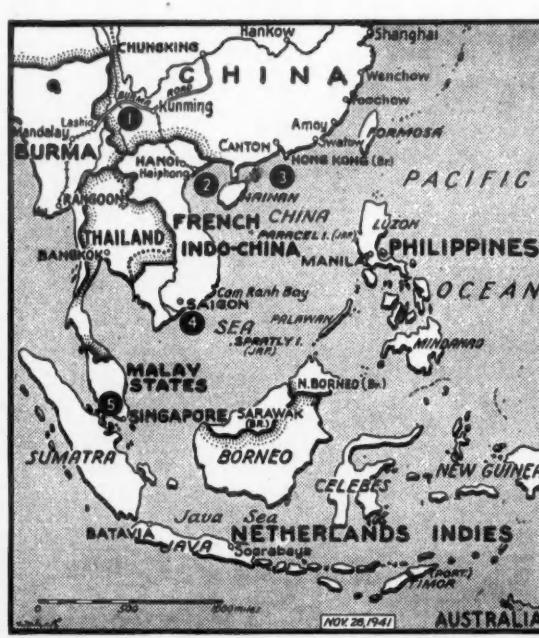
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POINTS OF TENSION. A Tokyo plan for a thrust through Thailand toward the Burma Road (1) was discerned in reports of Japanese troop landings at Haiphong (2) and Saigon (4). Japanese movements may endanger British bases at Hong Kong (3) and Singapore (5), and also the Netherlands Indies.

nese public has been led to believe that the China campaign long since entered its conclusive phase and that only a few more blows need be struck to bring it to a decisive end. It is unthinkable, in these circumstances, that the public would consent to throwing away a prize which they think is already within their grasp. Even if you allow for the remote possibility that the Japanese people might consent to some "face-

U. S. Observes Bill of Rights Anniversary

(Concluded from page 1)

the Constitution we find the statement that "no bill of attainder or ex-post-facto law shall be passed." This means that Congress cannot declare a man guilty of a crime by law (bill of attainder). Neither can it pass a law which makes a crime of something which was done before the law was passed and which was not a crime when it was performed (ex-post-facto). In certain other passages the original Constitution guarantees individual rights.

It must be pointed out, too, that state constitutions, as well as the federal Constitution, guarantee freedom to the individual American. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution—the Bill of Rights—define certain rights of citizens and says that the national government shall not deprive the individual of any of these rights.

But the Bill of Rights does not protect the citizen against the state governments. That problem is handled by state constitutions, every one of which contains a bill of rights which insures citizens that their rights cannot be taken away by the state. So each citizen of the United States is protected by two constitutions—the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of his own state.

Many Privileges

This week we are concerned directly with the federal Bill of Rights because of the nation-wide observance that is being made. Elsewhere in this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, we discuss certain of the rights and responsibilities of this freedom in terms of individual students. Here we consider a few of the more important provisions of the Bill of Rights as they apply to the average citizen.

Religious Liberty: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Up to the time our Constitution was adopted, it was the common practice of governments to interfere with religious freedom and to establish state religions to which all were supposed to conform. During the nineteenth century, the general tendency throughout the civilized world was in the direction of religious liberty.

Lately the clock has been turned back in many nations. Efforts to bring religion under government control, or to destroy it altogether, are being made in all the dictatorship countries. The United States is now one of the few nations in which religious freedom prevails.

Freedom of religion does not mean that one may do or say anything in the name of religion. Claudius O. Johnson, in his *Government in the United States*, outlines the extent of the restrictions. "The guiding principle . . . is that no conduct contrary to generally accepted standards of decency and good morals shall find a sanctuary in the guarantee of religious liberty."

Freedom of religion implies an acceptance of those who differ in the externals of worship. It is more than mere tolerance. It involves a realization that men, whatever their creed, have much in common and that the likenesses of all religions, rather than their differences, should be emphasized.

Freedom of Speech: One of the rights which people prize most highly is the right to express their opinions, to say what they think, to tell people what they believe the government ought to do, and to criticize governmental acts with which they do not agree. It was a great victory for freedom when this right of free speech was guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

may still openly criticize acts of his government.

The right of free speech does not permit one to say false or malicious things about his neighbor. If one says something which injures another and which is not true, he is guilty of slander and may be punished for it. If he puts the falsehood in writing, it is libel and he may be punished. It will be seen,

limit freedom of speech or of the press.

Right of Assembly: The right of free speech would not be very effective unless people could get together in public meetings, listen to speeches, and in other ways try to influence public action. The right of assembly is, therefore, guaranteed by the Constitution.

Many problems still arise, however, concerning the exercise of this right. There are distinct limitations to the right of assembly. For example, a crowd may not come together at any place in such a way as to obstruct traffic. Not only that, but if it is clear that the crowd which has assembled is threatening the peace and security of a community, it may be broken up.

These limitations seem reasonable enough, but in actual practice they give rise to many disputes. Suppose, for example, that a large number of people meet together to advance some cause. Suppose, further, that the officers of the government do not approve of that policy. They may break up the meeting and may say they are doing it because the crowd is interfering with traffic or threatening disorder when, as a matter of fact, they are breaking it up because they do not like the ideas expressed at the meeting. Such things as these often happen and give rise to bitter controversies.

Search and Seizure: One of the most unbearable acts of tyrannical government is the entering of a citizen's home to search or seize his possessions. People will fight almost as fiercely to protect their homes against wanton interference as to protect life itself. In the United States the citizen can be assured that his home will not be entered and searched unless a court holds that there is good reason for the search; that, for example, there is sound evidence indicating that the search is necessary in order that authorities may detect some definite and specific crime.

Rights at Law: We are inclined to take for granted such rights as the right of jury trial, the right to have a charge against us fairly tried in a competent court, the right to be free from unjust imprisonment.

We may forget that not one of these rights was obtained without long struggle and sacrifice. It would be intolerable to us if we lost them. It is the guarantee of such rights in our Constitution which really makes us free men and women.

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Our Bill of Rights: What It Means to Me. A national symposium. Bill of Rights Sesqui-Centennial Committee, Lincoln Building, New York, N. Y. 1941. \$1.50. Collection of brief essays on the Bill of Rights.

A Bill of Rights

The first ten amendments to the Constitution, known as "A Bill of Rights," were adopted by the first Congress, called to meet in New York City, March 4, 1789. They were later ratified by the various states, and on December 15, 1791, were made a part of the Constitution.

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

No right, however, is absolute, and this one certainly is not. In time of war, when the nation is in danger, the right to speak freely is limited.

During the World War, Congress passed two so-called "espionage" acts which made it unlawful for anyone to say anything which might interfere with the conduct of the war or willfully to say anything to cause insubordination in the military forces or anything that obstructed recruiting.

These laws gave the courts great power over freedom of speech. When they saw fit to do so, they could interpret almost any kind of criticism of the government or its policies as being in violation of the espionage acts. They could pick up almost any kind of criticism and say that it discouraged enlistment in the Army.

It is by no means necessary, though, that freedom of speech be given up in wartime. Despite the very grave and immediate dangers through which England is passing, freedom of speech has not been seriously curtailed. The Englishman

therefore, that the right of free speech carries a number of obligations with it.

Right of Free Press: The government cannot deny citizens the right to publish their opinions. A newspaper cannot be denied the right to express opinions of whatever kind.

How far a book, newspaper, or magazine may go in expressing opinions during war or time of national danger is in doubt. During the World War, Congress gave the postmaster general very great power over the press. If anything which was printed was thought to violate the espionage acts; that is, if it was held to be of such a nature that it interfered with the conduct of the war, it could be forbidden the use of the mails. A number of newspapers found the mails closed to them during the war. It can readily be seen that, if we officially go to war, disputes may arise as to the extent to which press and speech may be free and the degree to which they may be curbed by the government. Thus far the government has not passed any measures to

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U. S. ARMY AIR CORPS
Should the United States have an independent air force?

THE question of civil liberties, what they consist of, and how they shall be maintained, is not a question which is buried deep in our history books. It is an issue of today. One can scarcely pick up a newspaper without reading the report of some problem having to do with civil liberties.

An important question having to do with that problem is now being taken to the United States Supreme Court. Here are the facts:

William Schneiderman, who was born in Russia, came to this country at an early age, and in 1927 he filed a formal petition for naturalization and was later admitted to citizenship. At the time he filed his application, he was a Communist—a member of the Workers Party of America which later became the Communist party. He did not state this fact in his application for citizenship. He did say that he would support the United States Constitution, and that he was not a member of any organization which was against organized government.

Later it was discovered that he was a Communist. It was argued that his citizenship should be taken away from him since the laws of the United States declare that one who belongs to an organization which opposes the government of the United States and advocates its overthrow by force cannot become a citizen. It was argued that the Communists do advocate the overthrow of the government by force and that Schneiderman, by not stating that he was a Communist, had really obtained his naturalization by fraud.

The Federal District Court upheld this argument, and took Schneiderman's citizenship away from him. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, and last spring it agreed with the District Court. Now Schneiderman is carrying his case to the United States Supreme Court. It is an interesting fact that he is to be represented before the Supreme Court by Wendell Willkie, who is an opponent of Communism, and who was the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1940.

Those who favor barring Schneiderman from citizenship contend that it can be proved, as a matter of fact, that the Communists favor the overthrow of the government by force; that it is contrary to the public interests for a person holding such beliefs to be a citizen; that one cannot legally be naturalized if he holds such views; and that one who obtains naturalization while holding such an opinion cannot justly claim citizenship on grounds of his "civil rights." They say that neither the Bill of Rights nor any other part of the Constitution guarantees foreigners, who are opposed to our government, the right to obtain citizenship in this country.

Mr. Willkie thinks that if the courts go back into the records and take

Issues of Today

away citizenship of persons who have been naturalized because of views they held at the time of naturalization, it will endanger the liberties of all naturalized citizens.

One question which may be decided by the Supreme Court in its action on this case is whether membership in the Communist party proves definitely that a person is opposed to the United States government.

National Health

Is the health of the American people declining? If an increasing number of young Americans are weak physically, that is a problem about which each student can do something. He can see to it that he adopts habits which will result in personal health and strength. He will thus help himself and his nation at the same time.

Lieutenant Commander James J. Tunney, former heavyweight champion of the world, who is now helping in the Navy's physical fitness program, says:

The physical condition of the applicants for service in the Navy was better in the last war than at this time. There are a number of elements that go to make up the reason for this.

First, and most important, we are not getting as much unconscious muscular exertion. There is the automobile, a first evil, though a blessing in many ways.

Second, the forms of recreation. We no longer think of going out for long hikes on days off or getting up a game of baseball. The present most popular pastime is sitting in the movies or listening to the radio. Our forms of entertainment have changed and because of that we have suffered a physical reaction.

And finally, the youngster of today does not have the opportunity to walk to school, or to chop wood, or stoke the furnace, or even to climb stairs. He now has elevators or escalators. Furnaces are automatically operated and he has a bus to carry him to the very doorsteps of school.

President vs. Congress

One of the sharpest controversies of American politics relates to the way President Roosevelt is using his power. Some people refer to him as a "dictator." They say that he de-



H. & E.
Gene Tunney

Congress does. It is argued that, especially in a time of national danger, decisions must be made quickly, and that we must depend upon the President.

Two outstanding journalistic leaders in this controversy are Mark Sullivan and Walter Lippmann. Mark Sullivan criticizes the President severely; thinks he should consult more with Congress, and that Congress, rather than the President, should form policies about such questions as labor regulation and price control.

Walter Lippmann contends that leadership in such matters must be exercised by the President. He must administer such laws, says Lippmann, and he, better than Congress, knows what kind of policies he can best enforce.

Separate Air Force

Should the Army and Navy each operate its own air fleets? Or should the air force be an independent unit ranking along with the land forces; that is, the Army and the naval forces? That question is being hotly debated.

Major Alexander de Seversky, inventor and manufacturer of planes, argues for an independent air force in the October 7 issue of *Look*. Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, writing in the November 15 issue of *Collier's* is equally forceful on the other side. See also an article, "No Separate Air Force," by Hoffman Nickerson in the December *Harpers*.

Free Speech in England

James MacDonald, reporting a session of the English Parliament to the *New York Times* on November 27 said:

To day's session furnished a striking example of freedom of speech in one European government that still permits such liberty. A Parliamentary party whose total representation in Commons is three—the Independent Labor party—received virtually a whole day in which to air its views. The trio, composed of John McGovern, Campbell Stephen, and James Maxton, blamed the capitalist system for the war, attacked Mr. Churchill, denounced the Atlantic Charter, criticized the United States, and attempted to draw a parallel between British rule in India and Herr Hitler's rule in the conquered countries of Continental Europe.

They offered an amendment to Mr. Churchill's reply to the King calling for immediate self-government for British dependencies and colonies and for the "basis of a Socialist charter" that would be an incentive to German and other European workers to overthrow Nazi rule. The amendment was defeated by 326 votes to 2.

Questions to consider: Is the English practice wise? Is it safe in a time of war and terrible national danger to permit a small minority to attack the policies of those who are in charge of the government? Is a government stronger if it permits such expressions of opinion or if it

forbids them? Should a small minority holding unpopular views be allowed to express opinions freely in the Congress of the United States? Should such an unpopular minority be permitted freedom to express its opinions in the local community? Give reasons for your answers.

Ghost Writing

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox recently contributed articles to a magazine. These articles contained information which had come to him as a result of the position which he held as head of the Navy.



When it was charged that he should not make personal profit through giving out information of this kind, he said frankly that he had not written the articles, that he had had men write them for him, and that he divided the money between the men who did the writing and the Naval Relief Society. He said that he merely checked the articles.

This raises certain issues: Should an officer of the government sign his name to articles which he does not write? It is a very common practice, of course, for busy officials to do this.

Another question is this: Should a government official give out information to some particular newspaper or magazine which pays for it? Or, if it is important information, should he make it public to all news agencies without charge?

It is a fact that many government officials from the very highest on down have sold articles to magazines.

Something to Think About

Bill of Rights

1. What part of the United States contains the Bill of Rights? When was the Bill of Rights adopted?

2. Name the important civil liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

3. Are there any restrictions upon such liberties as freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly?

U. S. - Japanese Relations

1. What are the important conditions laid down by the United States government as a basis for a settlement of the dispute with Japan?

2. Why is it difficult for Japan to accept these conditions?

3. What is the importance of the Burma Road to China? Describe the Burma Road.

Miscellaneous

1. What are the issues involved in the case before the United States Supreme Court in which Wendell L. Willkie is playing a part?

2. Tell something about the work of John R. Steelman.

3. Where are Cuzco and Arequipa and for what are they noted?



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Mark Sullivan

cides on the policies of the government without consulting Congress, that they are his personal policies, and that he puts them into effect without considering the wishes of the elected representatives of the people.

Others argue that it is the duty of the President to lead, and that he represents the people as much as